

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET.]

LATEST FROM GRANT

ALL QUIET IN THE ARMY.

MURDER OF PICKETS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 15.—Unusual quiet has prevailed along the lines in front of Petersburg the last few days, scarcely a shot being exchanged, except in the evening on the right of the line. Last night, however, quite an excitement was kept up from about 8 to 10 o'clock, when the firing gradually died away, and after midnight not a shot was heard.

Of course the pickets in the vicinity of Fort Heit were responsible for the outbreak, although some other parts of the line farther west were participants.

A report is current that a number of our pickets watching the rear of the lines were taken and murdered right before us, and that in consequence the force of men on this side has been doubled.

Changes are being made in the disposition of troops, but nothing to indicate an early attack upon the enemy. The troops engaged in the late raid are almost all in good condition, but some returned from the trip with frozen hands and feet, and others are ill, caused by the severe weather.

On Friday five deserters are to be hanged. Two of them are from New York, two from New Hampshire, and one from Maryland. Deserters from the enemy are coming in daily. Seven came in yesterday.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

QUANTRELL DYING.

AFFAIRS AT ST. LOUIS.

Fears for the Safety of a Government Train.

MOVEMENTS OF COLONEL MOONLIGHT.

St. Louis, December 15.—The Lawrence Tribune says the notorious brigand Quantrell was received in an ambulance with Price's retreating column, sick beyond hope of recovery. The recent explosion of the steamer Moira at Carondelet, previously reported, is said to be the work of Rebel torpedoes.

The printers of St. Louis are on a strike, but the publication of the papers has not been suspended.

The Democrat's Fort Scott (Kansas) special despatch of the 2d says that yesterday a courier arrived from Fort Gibson, with despatches, causing apprehensions for the safety of a large Government train, which left the camp on Dry Way, ten miles south of this place, on the 2d of November.

The train consists of one hundred and twenty Government wagons, five yoke of oxen to each; thirty sulter's wagons, with six mules to each, all heavily loaded for Fort Gibson, distant one hundred and eighty miles. It was guarded by a few dismounted Indians, cavalry, and a section of artillery.

The train is now said to be corralled on Nasher River, about one hundred miles south of this place, and the men are throwing up earthworks for defense, being closely invested by the Rebel General Gaines, with seven thousand men and five guns. Colonel Moonlight is reported to be moving to the assistance of the train.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

General Lyon at Eddyville

Cairo, December 15.—The steamer *Oliver French* has arrived with New Orleans advices of the 8th, and fifty-three bales of cotton for Cairo. He brings no news, Cotton, sugar, and molasses still. The steamer *Anna Jacobs*, from Memphis, had one hundred and twenty-eight bales of cotton.

A steamer from up the Ohio river reports that the Rebel General Lyon and his command—occupy Eddyville, on the Cumberland, with a force estimated at twenty-five hundred to seven thousand. A battery posted on the east side of the river, three miles below the town, opened on the steamer *Nugget*, bound down last week, but she ran past without serious damage. All the boats at Smithland are ordered to the opposite side of the river, and gunboats have been sent down to destroy the battery. Eddyville is the birth and marriage place of General Lyon, and a late residence.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Serial in *The Evening Telegraph.*

Nature of Two Vessels.

Baltimore, December 16.—Provost Marshal Smith, of the civil service, said two vessels a short time ago, called the *Fransis* and *Mountain Eagle*. Since then they have been found against them in the United States District Court, and the cases are now under argument. From the diversity of interests concerned, and also the fact that already there have been presented some nice questions of law, apparent that the case will not be devoid of interest to others than legal students.

John Snowdon, who is stated to be the owner of the vessel, and F. B. Caven, the , are now confined in the city jail on charges connected with the use designated to be made of the vessel and cargo. John Williams is also represented to be owner of vessel. All the above named are well-known residents.

Refugees and deserters from the South are increasing. They present a terribly destitute appearance.

The full extent of the loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

BATTLE IN FRONT OF NASHVILLE.

GREAT VICTORY!!

The Siege of the City Raised.

TERrible DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

HOOD'S WHOLE ARMY DRIVEN BACK.

Capture of One Thousand Prisoners, Sixteen Guns, and Many Wagons.

OUR LOSSES VERY LIGHT.

Battle to be Resumed To-Day.

NO FURTHER NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Weldon Raid—What the Cavalry Did.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, December 15.—Early on the morning of the 15th this division left its present camp, in company with the 5th and part of the 12th Cavalry, and advanced to the front, where a very late opposition was met with.

We struck the Weldon Railroad where it crosses the Nottoway river about thirty or thirty-five miles from Petersburg. The bridge was burned and the railroad completely destroyed to Bedell. There the enemy were found in considerable force, and it was not deemed advisable to take the place. Saturday morning at an early hour, the command started on its return march this morning, and came back to the right of the road, having crossed the river at the point where it was very high; two pieces of artillery were used by the Rebels in our rear and two in the advance.

The 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry was rear guard and did the duty very effectively. The 1st Maine was also engaged for a short time.

The 2d New York Mounted Rifles was attached to the infantry, and lost considerably in prisoners. The commanding officer, Captain James M. Watson, was captured; also one other officer and 25 men.

The 6th Ohio Cavalry did not accompany the expedition, but were fighting on the Vaughan and Boyd roads, and on Saturday, with one of the other regiments of cavalry, and a division of the 9th Corps, started to the west, and met the command near the Roway. We returned to our old camp at 12 o'clock last night.

The weather was cold and wet, which made it very uncomfortable for men and horses.

Colonel C. H. Smith, who commands the cavalry, received his appointment as Major-General, Adjutant-General just before leaving camp.—New York Tribune.

Official Manifesto of the Confederates.

The following is the joint note addressed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs by the diplomatic representatives of the Confederate Government abroad, transmitting an official copy of the manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States:

PARIS, November 11, 1861.—Sir:—The undersigned Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, in pursuance of the instructions of their respective governments, have the honor to present to your Excellency the original of the manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States, of which the President of the United States was requested to cause copies to be transmitted to their Commissioners abroad, to the end that the same might be given to them before foreign Governments; they at the same time communicate a copy of the preamble and resolutions of Congress accompanying such manifesto.

The dispositions, principles, and purposes by which the Confederate States have been and are still maintained, are set forth in this paper with the views of the different departments of the government, legislative and executive branches of their Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that "all they ask is immunity from interference with their internal peace and prosperity, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of theirinalmable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which their common ancestry declared to be the self-evident truth."—In his narrative, said that on Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, they observed the full fury of the hurricane. The stock of the anchor which held the schooner broke through the force of the gale, and the vessel began to drag. An attempt was then made to let go the anchor, but the chain fomed at the hawse hole after two and a half fathoms had run out, and it was impossible to extirpate it.

In this plight the vessel began to drift towards the northern shore, when Captain Brewer made an effort to bring her under control, but the vessel, owing to the great weight of the anchor, and nothing further could be done to save her from going ashore. Presently she struck, and the first wave knocked her stern completely out, breaking over on her side, the second blast snapped all her lee timbers like pine-stems, and in half an hour afterwards she was broken to pieces.

The entire company got on the forecastle while it remained standing, and when it fell all managed to get to the deck, though the vessel was so low and an oily tide set in, so that it was impossible for a human being to long escape drowning under such circumstances.

For an hour or more Cruse and his companions baffled the waves, gradually becoming separated by the angry sea, and the last that he saw of them convinced him that not one could hold out a great while longer.

Then, the mate, was on a piece of the poop-deck and Cruse drifted near him, and succeeded in getting upon it, thus obtaining a better support than the rock which he had seized when the vessel went down. He lay there, and his companion were carried over to her, passing through the breakers of Stone Inlet, where they were several times washed off.

Cruse had been severely bruised on the head by a blow when he was thrown into the water, and only survived the injury and his desperate circumstances until 10 o'clock on Friday night.

Four hours before his death he was senseless and helpless, and Cruse's strength was nearly exhausted in his efforts to hold on to the raft.

After the death of his companion, Cruse diverted him of his clothing, to add to his own comfort, and lashed the corpse to the wreck, having already contemplated the horrible necessity of feeding upon it, if another day passed without relief coming to him. When we rescued Cruse, he had been thirty-three hours without food or drink.

The remains of Dean were placed in a coffin intended for him.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

List of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey Officers Exchanged at Charles-
ton, December 15, 1861.

Captain John Morris, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Lieutenant George H. Sterling, A. D. C. General Terry's staff.

Captain Andrew Brainerd, Assistant Adj't Gen., Captain George Butler, 6th Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant J. B. Conyngham, 1st U. S. Cavalry.

Captain T. Den Park, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

Captain W. A. Robinson, 12th Pennsylvania.

Captain John Christopher, 13th United States Infantry.

Captain Andrew Stewart, Assistant Adj't Gen., Captain George Butler, 6th Pennsylvania.

Captain C. P. Barnes, 14th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain T. Den Park, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

Captain W. G. Faraway, 15th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain G. B. Dickey, 7th Pa. R. Cavalry Corps.

Captain W. H. Bricker, 8th Penn. Cavalry.

Captain James H. Wilder, 11th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain W. W. McNamee, 12th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 13th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 17th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 18th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 19th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 20th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 21st U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 22nd U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 23rd U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 24th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 25th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 26th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 27th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 28th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 29th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 30th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 31st U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 32d U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 33d U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 34th U. S. Cavalry.

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Captain C. W. Newlin, 41st U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 42d U. S. Cavalry.

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Captain C. W. Newlin, 54th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 55th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 56th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain C. W. Newlin, 57th U. S. Cavalry.